enough instruction on "dipping" sheep so effected that if followed every flock in Infiana could be cured of the pest so ruinous to flocks and wool in a month at farthest. The author has made a close study of the affliction to which flocks are subject and gave several first class recipes for a "dope" into which the sheep should be plunged on the first evidence of scratching. He dropped into poetry at the close of his paper and said that sheep raisers who were too poor to purchase a wash for sheep or too lazy to apply the same should go forth with an ax and end the misery of the poor animals by knocking them in the head, as this would pnly hasten a death that was sure to follow nless some relief were applied. This paper closed the exercises. The association will meet again to-day to conduct routine business in the shape of electing officers. The addresses omitted yesterday may be read

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

Association Formed-Strong Protest Against the Wilson Bill.

The woolen manufacturers of Indiana met in Room 58 in the Statehouse, at 2 o'clock yesterday, and organized the Association of Indiana Woolen Manufacturers. George Merritt, of Indianapolis, was elected president; Lewis Schneck, of Seymour, Ind., and J. Schofield, of Madison, Ind., vice presidents, and Harry S. Willard, of Indianapolis, secretary. Short addresses were made by many present.

A committee from the Wool-growers' Association invited the Association of Indiana Woolen Manufacturers to join in a meeting of those attending the industrial congress to discuss the effect that the proposed tariff legislation would have on industries. This invitation was unanimously accepted.

A committee was appointed consisting of C. B. Stevenson, South Bend, Ind.; G. M. Cowan, Yountsville, Ind., and E. D. Barrows, of LaPorte, Ind., to draft resolutions on the tariff question and report at a meeting to be held at the Grand Hotel at 7 p. m. At this adjourned meeting the following protest was read and unanimously adopted: "To the Honorable House of Representa-

tives and Senate of the United States: The wollen manufacturers of Indiana, in convention assembled, hereby most emphatically protest against the passage of the tariff measure known as the Wilson bill, and we earnestly pray our Representatives and Senators to vote against said bill or any similar measure. "We believe the passage of said bill will impose a serious injury on our whole in-

dustrial system, as indeed it will prove entirely destructive to many of our in-"Its discriminations against farming interests is an assault on the very founda-

tion of all creative industries. "Free wool would result in annihilation of one of the most important farm industries, which at once reduces the purchasing capacity of the farmer and changes the base of material supply of the Western woolen manufacturers from their own locality to foreign countries.

Not one manufacturing class in this country has asked for such a law, farmers have not asked for it, then why should it be forced upon us? "Therefore we repeat and respectfully urge our Representatives and Senators to use their influence and vote against the

Wilson bill." The meeting then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-day.

EMPLOYES TO THE RESCUE.

Money Loaned by Glass Workers to Embarrassed Manufacturers. PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.-Loans of money are being made by the window-glass workers' union to some of the employing manufacturers to enable them to tide over business troubles. It was learned to-day that money has been released from the organization's treasury amounting to tens of thousands of dollars in this manner, and that the applications of a number of employers are under consideration and will likely be granted. By this means a number of factories have been enabled to start that would otherwise be idle and some have been kept in operation that might have had to

Receiver for a Building Society. CHICAGO, Jan. 2 .- Judge Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, has placed the American Building, Loan and Invest-

ment Company in the hands of a receiver, the action being taken at the request of the president and board of directors. In their bill the directors state that the downfall of the society is due to the threats of proceedings against it made by the law officers of Illinois. Insolvency is confessed, with liabilities of \$900,000 and assets of \$700,000.

Other Business Troubles. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 2.- The oldest firm of contracting plumbers in the city, Smith Connors, assigned to-day. Liabilities, 25,000; assets, \$20,000. Inability to collect is

given as the cause. CHICAGO, Jan. 2. - The sheriff to-day took possession of the Chicago Toy and Fancy Goods Company store, at No. 238 Monroe street. Judgments amounting to about \$74,000 were confessed by the firm in the Circuit Court.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Francis Theodore Walton, known as "Plunger Walton," lessee of the Grand Hotel, at No. 1234 Broadway, to-day made an assignment to Charles L. alton, with preferences amounting to \$200,-000. Poor business caused the failure. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.-The Columbus

Watch Company is in the hands of Receiver P. H. Bruck on account of hard times. Assets \$400,000; liabilities, \$300,000. Arrangements are to be made to save all that can be saved of the property.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.- The Montgomery Iron Company, whose works are at Port Kennedy, failed to-day for 330,000. The assignment was made by the Guarantee Trust Company, of Harrisburg. The Montgomery Iron Company is one of the oldest established plants in this part of the State and consists entirely of blast furnaces. The first blast was blown in 1854, and the works have been almost continuously in blast ever since. The annual production was about 25,000 tons.

Sudden Death of O. B. Potter. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Orlando B. Potter, the well-known financier and ex-Congressman, died suddenly to-night. He was taken with a fit on the street and died before any physician could reach him. Mr. Potter was sixty-four years old.

HOPE FOR THE HAIRLESS.

Professor Birkholz, of Chicago, Gives Hope to Those Afflicted with Baldness-A "No Cure, No Pay" Treat-

nent German specialist, who for years has devoted his time and talent to the study of the hair follicles, and who has evolved the most successful treatment for baldness the world has ever known, has opened a branch office in this city at No. 164 North Delaware street. He will carefully examine each case and candidly inform the inquirer whether his

Prof. G. Birkholz, of Chicago, the emi-

baldness can be cured and the hair be restored. These examinations are made without charge. In all cases where there are any hair follicles remaining undestroyed by age or

disease the Professor will undertake a cure. and if he does not effect a restoration of the hair he will ask no pay. The remedy is an imported one, and the treatment given by the Professor is his

own, and cures where all others fail. If your case has been pronounced incurable do not take it as a final answer until you have seen Professor Birkholz and received

Many persons have small bald spots through the hair. These increase in area and in time produce complete baldness, In such cases the hair follicles need nourishment. Prompt treatment will bring them into activity and restore the hair. The success that has attended Professor Birkholz everywhere enables him to give a positive opinion in each case presented to him. Those who are bald or are threatened with baldness should not delay treat-

Scores of Persons Killed, Mangled, Bruised or Burned.

Three Dead and Fourteen Hurt as the Result of a Collision on the Union Pacific Railway.

FATAL FLAMES AT BUFFALO

Two Persons Burned to Death and Twenty Others Injured.

Three Killed and a Large Number Wounded by an Explosion at Roxbury-Indiana and Other Fires.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2.-Three men were killed, four seriously injured and a dozen more slightly hurt in a wreck on the Union Pacific railway near Linwood, Kan., twenty-seven miles west of Kansas City, at 5:30 o'clock this morning. The wreck was caused by a freight train on the Rock Island railway, which uses the Union Pacific track between Kansas City and Topeka, running into the rear end of a mixed freight and passenger train of the Union Pacific. Both trains were coming to Kansas City, and were in motion when the accident occurred. They were a few minutes late and the Rock Island train was running fast to make up time. The Union Pacific train was near a water tank west of Linwood, and was slowing up when the other train crashed into it. Following is a list of killed and injured: Killed-John Atwood, conductor Union

Pacific train, Kansas City, Mo.; - Martin, stockman, of Wakeneld, Kan.; Hermann Smize, stockman, Clay Center, Kan. Injured-George W. Harkins, stockman, of Randolph, Kan., back broken below neck; will die; B. F. Posten, stockman, of Hill City, Kan., badly injured internally; T. M. McCreary, stockman, of Testcott, Kan., back broken at waist; will probably die; C. W. Fagerburg, stockman, Oldsburg, Kan., arm and head cut; Casper Ditmer, stockman, Idana, Kan., arm bruised and head cut; Joseph Bertrand, stockman, Concordia, Kan., nose broken and head badly cut and bruised; William Hardestin, stockman, Delphos, Kan., head cut and arm badiy broken; Daniel Taylor, stockman, Bellevue, Kan., arm badly bruised and face and head cut; G. W. Spencer, stockman, of Clyde, Kan., badly cut about the head; W. R. Gilmore, stockman, Idana, Kan., sprained shoulder and contusions; J. I. West, stockman, Concordia, Kan., rib broken; G. W. Mason, stockman, Concordia, Kan., rib broken.

The Union Pacific train was No. 12, a stock train, due in Kansas City about 7 o'clock. There about twenty-five passengers on board riding in the combination passenger and baggage car in front of the caboose and between it and a stock car. The passengers, or most of them, were stockmen from stations in Kansas, who were coming to Kansas City with cattle and hogs. Nearly all of them were sleeping when the accident occurred. When the Rock Island engine struck the Union Pacific train it smashed the caboose into splinters and crashed into the passenger coach, splitting it in the middle. A car loaded with hogs in front was wrecked and the next car loaded with cattle was broken open and the cattle escaped. Fire caught from the stoves and before the dead could be removed the cars were enveloped in flams. The flames spread so rapidly that the men under the debris of the caboose and passenger coach could not be reached. Conductor Atwood was frightfully burned and his body was not recovered for several hours. The bodies of the others were burned to a crisp.

FATAL FIRE AT BUFFALO.

Two Persons Burned to Death and a Score Injured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The new year was little more than twenty-four hours. old when Buffalo was visited by one of the most fatal fires in her history. The scene of the fire, which occurred early this morning, was Mrs. Annie Hackett's lodging house, No. 12 Swan street, a fourstory brick building of the tumble-down order. The first floor was used for a saloon and restaurant; the second and third floors were used for sleeping rooms. The beds were in little compartments, like box stalls in a stable. Shortly before 3 o'clock people passing heard the large panes of glass in the saloon crack, and a moment later a cloud of thick black smoke and a tongue of flame darted out of the place. Almost at the same time the front and side windows of the lodging house seemed to be alive with panic-stricken people. They rushed from one window to the other and called piteously to the crowd to help them to escape from the blazing building. There were no ladders anywhere, no fire escapes on the building and no way to save the frenzied occupants. Two people were burned and about twenty others badly injured, at least five of whom are likely to die. Following is a list of the casualties: Dead-Isaac Bradley, printer; woman

known as Edna, day cook. Injured-Mrs. Annie Hackett, proprietress, burned about head and arms; Louis Anderson, lodger, probably fatally burned about head, face and arms; David E. Ward, negro cook, probably fatally burned about head, face and hands; Edward Cross, of California, frightfully burned about face, head, hands and feet, may not recover; Charles Pence, colored, private de-tective, hands and feet in bad shape; will probably die. Charles Edwards, printer, left arm broken, body badly burned; he jumped from the third story and is probably fatally hurt. John Avery, of Palmyra, N. Y., also jumped from the third story; his legs are badly burned and bruised. George Wright, bartender, hair burned off, hands and face blistered; will live. George Fleming, arms and face burned. George Harrington, left shoulder dislocated and his back burned. J. F. Russell, painter and decorator, of Olcott, N. Y., burned about arms and body; will live. William Sweeney, shoemaker, slightly burned about legs. The loss on property was very small, probably not more than \$2,000.

BY AN EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Four Seriously

Injured. BOSTON, Jan. 2.-A terrible explosion took place to-day at the corner of Townsend and Washington streets, Koxbury, in which three men were killed and a large

number injured. The casualties were: Dead-Thomas Hardman, foreman of the rang; Thomas Black, thirty-five years old; Patrick Hughes, fifty years old. Seriously Injured-Cornelius Leary, James Gately and Augustus McDonald. The explosion took place where a large number of workmen were engaged in blastment, but call upon the Professor at once. Ing rock in the big ledge. Not only did it

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Alum.

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result in death and horrible injuries to the laborers, but it ruined a large amount of neighboring property.

FIRE LOSSES AT REDKEY.

The Town Damaged to the Extent of

\$30,000, with \$18,000 Insurance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. REDKEY, Ind., Jan. 2.-Fire was discovered at 2 a. m. in Sink & Harding's grocery, and before the flames were subdued seven business houses and three dwellings were burned. Following are the principal

John W. Hall, dwelling, \$1,000; insurance, \$500. Grace McGriff, business rooms, \$2,000; insured for \$1,000. Sink & Harding, grocers, \$2,500; insured for \$1,000. Smith & Holmes, grocers, \$2,000; insured for \$1,000. Charles Hale, building, \$800; insured for \$300. Hale & Guiser, meat market, \$1,500; insurance, \$300. Clawson & Co., \$1,000; Geo. N. Edger, building, \$1,000; insured for \$500. Beymer & Co., restaurant, \$500. I. O. O. F., \$1,000; insurance, \$500. Knights of Pythias, \$500; insurance, \$200. Mrs. J. P. Gray, \$1,000. Joseph Whitsel, business room, \$1,000; no insurance. George Horn, grocery, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000. Charles Walker, drugs, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000. Frank White, dwelling, \$1,500; insurance, \$500. The square will be rebuilt with brick.

Boston's Theater Fire.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.-For the second time in its history the Globe Theater, owned by Mr. John Stetson, and up to last night occupied temporarily by the Hanlons' "Superba" company, has fallen a victim to fire. At one time it seemed as if a repetition of Boston's typical big fires was imminent, but by good management on the part of the fire department the loss was restricted to the theater building, the brick structure adjoining, called the Globe Cafe, and in a less degree the new building owned by the Harvard College trustees, on the northwest corner of Washington street and Haward place, the building owned by the Bryant & Stratton College, on the south side, and the R. E. Allen clothing store. The fire was under control at 4 a. m. The total loss is estimated at \$350,000. The Hanlons lose all their wardrobes and scen-

Two Suffocated.

street to-night. The child was in bed on the fourth floor and the old man was on the fifth floor. He had a small room rented from Mrs. Keenan, the tenant on that floor. He had laid in his bed with his clothing on. The body was found shortly after midnight, an hour after the fire was put out.

Barns and Horses Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Jan. 2.-The barns of Landon and W. L. Foxworthy and the City Hotel barn were burned early this morning. Two horses and a number of hogs were destroyed. Loss about \$1,500.

Street-Railway Plant Burned. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.-The entire plant of the Interstate Street-railway Company at Farmersville, Mass., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$60,000. One hundred men are thrown out of work by the fire.

TURF WINNINGS.

Amounts Won by the Get of Leading Thoroughbred Stallions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.- The Evening Post, to-day, prints a complete list of the winnings of the get of the leading stallions of the country, where the total amount credited to any one stallion is more than \$50,000. The compilation is made from the records of all races run in the United States and Canada, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, both in-

Himyar-Domino, \$171,730; Correction, \$10.795; Wah Jim, \$9,070; Halton, \$7,665; thirty-nine others under \$5,000, \$47,122. To-Sir Modred-Sir Excess, \$22,907; Comanche, \$15,445; Dr. Hasbrouck, \$13,920; Gloaming, \$13.150; Lizetta, \$6,210; Naphtha, \$6,095; Mary Stone, \$5.180; forty-seven others under \$5,000, \$77,290. Total, \$160,197. Iroquois-Senator Grady, \$40,450; Helen Nichols, \$19,300; Tammany, \$13,560; Huron,

\$13,440; Addie, \$6,505; Red Banner, \$5,025 thirty-seven others under \$5,000, \$39,595. Total, \$137.875. Mr. Pickwick-Dobbins, \$57,667; Hornpipe, \$24,840; Picknicker, \$8,230; Sir Francis, \$7,599; Knapp, \$6,225; eighteen others under \$5,000, \$16,190. Total, \$121,141. Spendthrift-Lamplighter, \$24,995; Specula-

tion (Alcina), \$10,585; Pickpocket, \$8,865;

Kingston, \$7,735; Stowaway, \$7,625; Lazzarone, \$7,135; forty-four others under \$5,000, \$42,020. Total, \$108,960. St. Blaise-St. Leonards, \$16,155; Patrician, \$12,215; Martyrdom, \$7,545; Chesapeake, \$7,172; Lizzie, \$5,865; St. Julien, \$5,628; Chatham, \$5,175; twenty-one others under \$5,000, \$40,620.

Total, \$100.375 Fonso-Rudolph, \$39,365; Figaro, \$7,100; Wallace G. \$5,975; Lord Harry \$5,275; twenty-seven others under \$5,000, \$30,765. Total, Longfellow-Dare Vela, \$10,710; Rainbow.

\$8,570; Tyre, \$5,555; fifty-seven others, \$63,-517. Total, \$88,352. Onondago-Dr. Rice, \$10,905; Contempt \$6,975; Chimes, \$6,950; Harvest, \$6,395; Derfargilla, \$6,230; La Belle, \$5,240; forty-two others under \$5,000, \$44,222. Total, \$86,917. Rayon d'Or-Banquet, \$17,510; Restraint,

\$7,795; Void, \$6,695; thirty-five others under \$5,000, \$38,305. Total, \$79,305. Eolus-Morrello, \$28,420; Diablo, \$21,465 fourteen others under \$5,000, \$14,475. Total Midlothian-Sir Walter, \$39,750; Milan, \$5, 510; rine others under \$5,000, \$6,970. Total,

OFFERED ENGLISH WAGES.

A Proprietor's Proposition to Pottery Works Employes.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2.-A meeting of the four hundred employes of the Glasgow pottery was held here to-night for the purpose of considering a proposition from the proprietor, John Moses, who offered to pay them the same wages paid in England for the same grade of work, plus the customs duties imposed by this country. The men decided not to accept the offer, saying that they did not care to assume the responsibility of settling such an important question because of the effect it might have on other workingmen throughout the United States. Mr. Moses then requested them to make him a proposition looking to a compromise, so that he might open his pottery at once and give them work, but they refused to do this, saying they preferred to wait until the Wilson bill has been disposed of by Congress. S. K. Wilson, the owner and operator of a large woolen mill in this city, announced to-day that he would reduce wages 10 per cent. He made a similar reduction before the holidays. Seven hundred hands are af-

HONDURAS INVADED.

Nicaragua Assists in Making Trouble for Her Sister Republic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- The Herald's dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 2, says: The war between Nicaragua and Honduras has begun in good earnest. Already Policarpo Bonilla, leader of the Honduranian insurgents, has invaded Honduras from Nicaraguan soil, has captured the towns of Corpus and Yuscaran, has set up provisional government in the former place, and President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has recognized his authority.

Hatters Getting Angry.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 2.-The locked out hatters are getting angry and only the strong command of the leaders prevents personal violence to the manufacturers. The reason for this belligerant attitude, the hatters claim, is because the manufacturers are trying to induce union men to return to work and forsake the unions.

Socially Clean.

Boston Herald. The Harrison administration, by friend and foe alike, is acknowledged to be the cleanest administration socially that ever graced the capital. The Cabinet women all lent their influence to moderation and simplicity.

In a New Light.

Detroit Free Press. She-I don't think a little white lie is so very bad, do you? He-Oh, no; but I wouldn't want anybody to call me a little white liar, all the

Prize Fight Case Knocked Out of the Florida Court.

Charles Mitchell Charged with Showing the White Feather in Refusing to Sign New Articles.

CHAMPION CORBETT ANGRY

He Wants a Chance to Give the Englishman a Whipping,

And Says He Will Fight Him Any Time and Without a Dollar of Stake Money-Sullivan Redivivus.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2.-Charley Mitchell has shown the white feather, or something very much resembling that article, despised by all sports. Despite his alleged consuming desire to face Corbett in the arena, the developments of to-day seem to indicate that the Englishman is ready to squeeze through any loop-hole to escape meeting the champion of America. That and not the alleged knock-out of the Duval Athletic Club by Governor Mitchell in the courts here this morning is the real sensation of the day in sporting circles.

When the prize fight case was called today neither man responded. Judge Christie, NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Florence Mullahy, | county solicitor, stated that no evidence had aged two years, and Martin Moore, aged been found in the case and moved the resixty years, were suffocated by smoke lease of the men from their bonds, and during a fire that broke out at 74 Pearl | Corbett and Mitchell were declared free After Mr. Christie's action, which killed the test case by which the promoters of the contest hoped to have the Florida law relating to prize fights settled so as to preclude the possibility of interference on the day set for the fight, the managers of the club began casting about for ways and means to "pull off" the affair in spite of the Governor and the courts.

Manager Bowden, of the club, sent Harry Mason to St. Augustine to see Mitchell and induce him to sign amended articles of agreement. The original articles, at Mitchell's sugestion, provided that the fight should occur "within two miles of the city of Jacksonville." The club, to-day, wished to change this clause so as to have it read that the fight should occur "within the State of Florida." The purpose of the club was that it might feel free to select a place in the State for the contest where it was least likely there would be no interference. When the situation was explained to Mitchell and he was asked to affix his name to the amended articles, flatly refused to sign. He said that he would never put his name to the paper unless the site for the contest was definitely

Harry Mason urged and expostulated, telling him that the change was simply one of precaution in view of the Governor's hostile attitude, but to no avail. Mitchell absolutely refused to sign, and Harry Mason returned to Jacksonville. It should be remembered that the original articles stipulated that the fight should occur "within the State of Florida." This was changed to "within two miles of the city of Jacksonville" at Mitchell's suggestion. It looks now as though Mitchell never really desired to go up against the American champion, and, taking advantage of the difficulties under which the club is laboring owing to the hostile attitude of the State authorities, desires to "crawfish.

The managers of the Athletic Club are in state of mind to-night and are roasting the Englisman in sulphurous style. Manager Bowden said to-night that he would go over to St. Augustine to-morrow and force Mitchell to sign the amended articles or brand him to the world as having shown the white feather. To-night the Mayor vetoed the ordinance egalizing glove contests, but the City Counil passed it over his veto.

CORBETT LOSES HIS TEMPER. He Is Anxious to Knock the Wind Out

of Mitchell. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-A dispatch from Jacksonville says: Corbett, the champion, in unbosoming himself to some friends today, said: "Some friends told me I was foolish to make a match with Mitchell, and now I know that they were right. If it is within my power I will make that fellow fight before he gets out of Florida. If he manages to sneak out of this match in any way he will pose as being the man who was going to fight Corbett. I know I can whip him, and he knows it. Why, if the Duval Athletic Club cannot pull this thing off, I will fight him for glory. I am champion of the without a dollar at stake if necessary to bring this fellow to time. More than that, will agree to name a man and let Mitchell name two men to privately pick a fighting ground and a time for us to fight. These men need not advise us of the time or place for the contest until they think it necessary. I will fight before as few or as many men as may happen to be on the grounds. All I want is to get at Mitchell and to prove to the public just what he is. I am told he refused to sign the agreement to fight in private because he is already a fugitive from justice in at least one State. Poppycock! He does not want to fight, and he won't if he can get out of this with enough false credit to again hoodwink the public. His game is to go on the road and make money out of his bluffs and my reputation.'

While Corbett was talking he clinched his fists and pounded his knees to emphasize what he said. Being asked how soon he would be ready to fight if Mitchell signed. he said: "Five days, if Mitchell is willing or any other time he wants, but leave it to the men he and I select. All this, of course, is in the event of the Duval Athletic Club being unable to do its part in the engagement we entered into. I say all this without prejudice to the contract Mitchell and I signed with them."

Sullivan Wants to Fight Again. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion heavy-weight pugilist, yesterday said to Charley Johnson: "It is my desire to challenge the winner of the Corbett-Mitchell fight. I think, with good, proper training and with faithful, conscientious work on my own part I can whip either of these men.' "Well," answered Johnson, "if you will say right now that you will train con-scientiously, and will do the right thing, I will back you for \$20,000 against the winner." Sullivan said he would.

Necessity Demands a New Bill. Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.) It is to be hoped that the finance committee of the Senate will comprehend in its fullest degree the necessity of amending the Wilson bill or of providing a new one that will be fair to all the industries of the country; that will have a line of logic running through it so strong for revenue and incidental protection that many fair-minded men, both Democrats and Republicans, will

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Fresh Ideas Advanced-Ben Franklin's Hoarding Attacked. Correspondence Boston Transcript.

come forward and support it.

Never keep money which is due to another. Simple as is this rule, there is none so generally disregarded. We have a large class in this community whose bank accounts would allow them to owe no man anything save charity and good will, yet who make it a matter of pride to pay no small debts save by lordly courtesy, or at such times as it may please them to mall a check to the marketman or the mechanic. To them it appears as though the good name they have always borne puts them above suspicion. They would pay instantly on being dunned by the humble creditor, and the latter would await their pleasure months, and borrow money rather than ask his due, since to demand his own would be to lose their custom in future. If you cannot pay what you owe, or owe nothing, you have no duty in this respect; but if there is the least sum due for work or purchases see to it that the sun does not set to-night until that sum is put into circulation.

disburse. I give this advice boldly, although it is just the contrary to that usually offered. But one does not have to be a Commercial travelers invariably provide themselves with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. political economist to see that the relief would be instantaneous. Debt is always to be avoided, but the proper disbursement

of one's income to its last available dollar is a blessing to the community. What possible good does money do which is hoarded instead of being put into circulation? Suppose a man in the possession of an income of \$10,000 a year were to enter one of our suburban villages and daily spend amongst his neighbors that proportion which he would receive each day? I do not mean giving it right and left for the support of the poor or shiftless, but buying the labor or products of his poorer brethren. Does it require any instruction in political science to see that he would at once turn that town into a very paradise of prosperity? And if all those in comfortable circumstances would scrupulously do this, the dissemination of comforts would increase in proportion to the money spent. The philosophy of Benjamin Franklin has cursed this country with a mania for hoarding; we fall to realize that the identical economy which may be commendable in the young mechanic may be a positive wrong in the retired merchant.

phraseology) the useless extravagance of inviting a lady to the theater? In the first place, in accepting, she will probably disburse for gloves, millinery or seamstress work quite a pretty sum, each payment being a blossing to the state of the state o ing a blessing to the one who receives it, sometimes representing to the employe the very means of life. Then your own disbursement will help support the hack driver, the florist, the hotel where you dine together, while it would be impossible for the large and worthy corps of the employes of the theater to get their daily bread were it not for just such extravagance as that of which you are guilty. To rigidly economize at such times as the present, so that you may have the means

Did you ever calculate the amount of good done by (let us call it in the Franklin

to give for benevolent purposes, is simply to withold with the one hand that you may disburse with the other. If the two rules herein recommended were observed by every person in the community only the inebriate and the culpably shiftless would be a charge on their fellows. As intimated here, I do not in the least share the general commendation of Benjamin Franklin. His maxims are worldly, sensual, selfish, en-tirely ignoring chivalric, spiritual or lofty ideals. The effect of his parsimonious ideal of human conduct is to be seen in just such stringency as that which is now felt by the American people.

ROMANCE OF THE WAR

Remarkable Story on Which a Claim for \$3,000 Is Based.

How Henry Pelham, of Indiana, Was Induced to Enter the Confederate Service-The Sale of a Note.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-A great many romances and interesting stories are found buried beneath that wagon load of war claims piled away in the room of a House

committee. Whether under the measure proposed by Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, which lets down the bars to disloyalty in proving the equity of these claims, many of the unjust ones are paid or not, there will ever be found in them much of inter-There came near passing the House, the

other day, one of these measures, which has

a peculiar interest, especially to lawyers. It was the claim of Louis Pelham, of Indiana, for \$3,000. When the late war was precipitated Louis and Henry Pelham, brothers, were doing a prosperous merchandising business in a little village in southern Indiana. Henry had married a Tennessee woman, whose family and relatives, being secessionists, immediately entered the confederate army. The Pelhams were all loyal citizens. It was a case of the wife swaying the husband and turning him, politically, from his family. As war grew apace and excitement ran high Henry Pelham became restless under the persuasive influences of his wife. Her brothers and father were wearing the gray, and she felt it her duty bound to enlist her husband in the services of her native South. Finally Henry Pelham announced to his brother that he wanted to retire from business. He had a snug little fortune outside of his business. He sold out for \$7,000, and took his brother's note for that amount. Shortly afterward Henry turned up in the confederate ranks. Time wore on, and presently Louis Pelham, the purchasing brother, was fighting with the Indiana boys for Uncle Sam. It was brother against brother. Toward the close of the war Louis returned home. He knew not whether his brother had fallen or he yet lived. Maybe he had fallen by a bul-

let from the brother's own musket. Who There was confiscation of the property of disloyal subjects, forced enlistments, and dragnets thrown out for every available means to carry on the war. It became noised about New Harmony, Ind., that Henry Pelham was in the confederate army; he was a disloyal subject. Old citizens remembered that he had sold his share of the business in the Pelham store to his brother, who must have paid him in a note. A process was issued, and the supposition was true. So the note, presumably in the pocket of Henry Pelham, then sleeping on world, and I will still only be the same if I | the tented field, was confiscated. It was beat him, but I will risk it all and advertised and sold by the United States marshal-that is, not the note itself, but a transcript of it or bill of sale for it. Louis Pelham, the drawer, attended the sale and bought in the note. He knew it was good. He took his receipt from the marshal, and his business continued.

At last the war closed. Henry Pelham returned to his old home. Reconstruction followed, and all was well, so far as personal relations were concerned. Henry called upon his brother for those \$7,000 and presented his note. He was amazed to learn of the confiscation, the sale and the purchase of the note by his brother for \$3,000. He did not blame his brother for bidding in the note. Somebody else would have purchased it, for it was collectable. But Louis said it was paid. Henry said "no," it could not be paid, because he had carried the note in his pocket during the war. Here it was; see it, just as it was drawn. Henry Pelham sued. He got judgment against his brother. Then the brother Louis sued the United States marshal for libel, for having been swindled out of his \$3,000. The United States Court held that the debt was not confiscated; that to have confiscated the debt it would have been necessary to have seized and sold the note actually drawn by Louis Pelham, loyal, in behalf of Henry Pelham, disloyal. So a judgment was se-cured against the official United States marshal. It became a question whether the marshal could get the money for Louis. Henry was now out of the question. The matter of loyalty or disloyalty had disappeared. It was a problem of a loyal man getting out of the United States treasury a sum of money wrongfully taken from him by process under misapprehension. Henry had collected his \$7,000 from Louis. The only way money can be restored to the wronged person under such circumstances is by appropriation from Congress-adoption of a bill recognizing the righteousness of the obligation and making appropriation. A bill to this end has been favorably recommended by the committees on claims in Congress, but the question of loyalty has arisen time and again and defeated action. The bill was called up by Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, a few days ago, and would have passed the House with a whirl, but objection sent it over. There is a lingering doubt as to the question of loyalty in some member's mind, and so it goes.

Prosecution Meant Vindication. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Judge Baldwin, of Logansport, in last Saturday's Journal, expresses the opinion that Anna Wagner, having been prosecuted and humiliated by the State for an alleged felony and subsequently adjudged innocent, is entitled to cash compensation at the hands of the State for the anguish she suffered during her trial and imprisonment. The Judge's argument is plausible, but evidently not sound, for the following reasons: First-The State was in no way responsi ble for the fortuitous circumstances which from the first seemed to point to her guilt and to call for her arrest and prosecution. Second-A precedent such as the Judge proposes would be dangerous, even if prac-Third-The outcome of the prosecution

established Miss Wagner's innocence which, of necessity, would have remained in doubt had she not been brought to Fourth-Admitting that circumstances at

first pointed to her guilt, the State could not escape its duty in the premises to sift such evidence by process of law; neither could the accused afford to rest under sus-Fifth-The mental anguish of one thus

situated (pending trial) is trifling in com-

parison with the deep humiliation of being

forced to live indefinitely under suspicion.

without the opportunity of public vindica-Sixth-Anna Wagner's situation to-day is doubtless preferable to her situation before the tragedy. Then she was a servant girl,



"I have proven the truth of the above in my own experience. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla to be worthy of more than is claimed for it. I was sick, weak and discouraged. I called on the village doctor, and he intimated that I had

Consumption and that I would not live

long. I had heard so much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla that I decided to give it a trial. The result is that I am now well and hearty. I would recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who are suffering." - Miss Dama Mor-FITT, Box 74, Ashmore, Ill. Get Liced's. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, ssist digestion, cure headache. 25c. a box.

with limited acquaintance and few friends. To-day she has thousands of friends, many of them able and ready to extend favors. Seventh-Since the State was not responsible for the situation which made ner prosecution a public duty and her vindication (if innocent) a merciful necessity, and since malicious prosecution-under the circumstances-cannot be assumed or prov-en, Miss Wagner's troubles, in this instance, must be classed among those mis-fortunes incidental to every one's life, and for which no finite being or law is account-

Let us hope that the apparently joyous termination of Anna Wagner's trial will not be marred by fresh complications almost certain to arise from a demand for Marion, Ind., Jan. 1. J. C. OCHILTREE, additional and gratuitous restitution.

Mark Twain, in the Century.

AN IDEALLY BAD BABY. Picture of an Infant Whom No One but Its Parents Could Love.

Tom was a bad baby, from the very beginning of his usurpation. He would cry for nothing; he would burst into storms of devilish temper without notice, and let go scream after scream and squall after squall, then climax the thing with "holding his breath"-that frightful specialty of the teething nursling, in the throes of which the creature exhausts his lungs, then is convulsed with noiseless squirmings, and twistings, and kickings in the effort to get its breath, while the lips turn blue and the mouth stands wide and rigid, offering for inspection one wee tooth set in the lower rim of a hoop of red gums; and when the appalling stillness has endured until one is sure the lost breath will never return, a nurse comes flying and dashes water in the child's face, and-presto! the lungs fill, and instantly discharge a shriek, or a yell, or a how! which bursts the listening ear and surprises the owner of it into saying words which would not go well with a halo if he had one. The baby Tora would claw anybody who came within reach of his nails, and pound anybody he could reach with his rattle. He would scream for water until he got it, and then throw cup and all on the floor and scream for more. He was indulged in all his caprices, howsoever troublesome and exasperating they might be; he was allowed to eat anything he wanted, particularly things that would give him the stomach ache. When he got to be old enough to begin to toddle about and say broken words and get an idea of what his hands were for, he was a more consummate pest than ever. He would call for anything and everything he saw, simply saying "Awnt it" (want it), which was a command. When it was brought he said in a frenzy, and motioning It away with his hands, "Don't awnt it! don't awnt it!" and the moment it was gone he set up frantic yells of "Awnt it! awnt it!" and Roxy had to give wings to her heels to get that thing back to him again before he could get time to carry out his intention of going into convulsions about it. What he preferred above all other things was the tongs. This was because his father had forbidden him to have them lest he break windows and furniture with them. The moment Roxy's back was turned he would toddle to the presence of the tongs and say "Like it!" and cock his eye to one side to see if Roxy was observing; then, 'Awnt it!" and cock his eye again; then, 'Hab it!" with another furtive glance; and finally, "Take it!"-and the prize was his, The next moment the heavy instrument was raised aloft; the next there was a crash and a squall, and the cat was off on three legs to meet an engagement; Roxy

would arrive just as the lamp or a window went to irremediable smash.

Mr. Hoyt's Idea. Detroit Tribune. Mr. Hoyt does not believe in the efficacy of "scandal" theatrical advertising. "I am not running a Sunday school, but a theater," he said, "and I do not lay claim to any prudishness. But I insist upon having people of good reputation in my companies, and I never introduce anything suggestive or immoral in the lines of my plays. I don't think it pays to do so. The American public likes fun, but it likes healthy, clean fun. It will perhaps pardon an occasional shady joke, but it does not like shady things because of their suggestiveness. I firmly believe that good, clean fun is the thing that people will exchange

their money for." A head rest is made of three pretty shades of green satin ribbon, No. 16, in one and one-half yard lengths. Fringe both ends about six inches deep and sew seam work a fancy stitch. Make, a padding of sheet wadding, placing violet powders in the folds. Cut the padding in the shape of a triangle, fasten the ribbon coverlet over it and attach to the base of

the triangle. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething. with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

25c a bottle. Master your cough at once with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Every affection of the lungs, chest or throat tending to consumption, is not only relieved but absolutely obliterated by this wonderful vegetable pulmonic. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cures in one min-



MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

To know that a single application of the Cuticura Remedies will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Cures made in childhood are speedy, economical and permanent.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DEUG AND CHEM. CORP., sole proprietors, Boston. 55-"All About the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair,"mailed free. For Facial Riemishes, failing hair and simple baby rashes prevented by Cuticura Sonja

